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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
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[NO. 5.

THE CAUSE AND THE TIME.

SHOULD not the friends of the American Colonization Society arouse themselves to action? Let them rise above the depression of circumstances, the difficulties incidental to their scheme, the distrust of friends and hostility of enemies, and in view of the practicableness and grandeur of their object increase ten-fold their exertion, and the wildernesses and deserts of Africa will soon bud and blossom like the rose.

When we consider the evils to be remedied, and the good to be achieved, that in the execution of the scheme of this Society, two races of men and two quarters of the globe are interested; that the slave trade, for the suppression of which such an amount of treasure in money and life has been expended, still annually robs Africa of half a million of her children, a moiety of whom perish during capture, on their passage across the ocean, or before the close of the first year, is yet to be abolished; that the population of Africa, (from sixty to one hundred and fifty millions,) darkened and degraded by centuries of ignorance, superstition, slavery and vice, are yet to be civilized, and called up to life and joy by the cheering voice of Christianity; that the establishment of communities on her shores of her own children, long exiled but now returning, improved by knowledge, and instructed in the arts, agriculture, and religion of this country, promises most effectually to reclaim her people from barbarism by imparting to them the blessed doctrines of Christ—by developing the rich resources of their country, leading them to cultivate the soil, and bringing the numerous and invaluable products of their mines, fields, and forests into the channels of legitimate commerce—how can we hesitate generously, perseveringly, to sustain the cause of African Colonization?

The eyes of the world are directed to this scheme, as the chief one for good to the African race.

The various missions planted, and operating so beneficially in Africa, have found their way opened to the heathen through colonial establishments, and derived from them the most important aid.

The plan of Sir T. F. Buxton and the British African Civilization Society is similar, in its main features, to that so well developed in the settlements of Liberia, and will yet, we trust, offer adequate inducements for the emigration of many of the liberated and instructed descendants of Africa in the West Indies, to the heart of their mother country, that they may spread the beauty and advantages of civilization along the banks of the Niger, and persuade their brethren to turn from their vices and the cruel rites of idolatry, to the service and praise of the ever living God.

General opinion in this country and England is settling down and resting upon the truth, that the greatest evils to which the greatest number of the African race are subjected, can be remedied only by the civilization of Africa, and that the chief agents in this work must be found among her own children, qualified and disciplined under the institutions and the teachings of a Christian people.

The free people of color in these United States possess advantages above all others for the work, and will probably be, among the more especially elected instruments of Providence, for its accomplishment.

For several years past the American Colonization Society has been exposed to the attacks of opposite parties, quite as hostile to each other as to the Society. Its operations in Africa, though on the whole, successful, have been occasionally checked by difficulties, and overcast with misfortune. Amid these trials at home and in Liberia, its friends, we think, have sometimes permitted their hopes to sink, and that tone of manly and unwavering confidence which the cause merits, to lose partially its strength. But there has been no sufficient reason for discouragement. The necessity, practicableness, beneficence, and greatness of the design, is demonstrated, and who in reason will demand that it shall be carried forward to its completion, without expense, impediment, or those trials and disasters incidental to all high enterprises.

This plan of African Colonization, viewed in relation to *Africa alone*, and disconnected from all its influences and consequences in this country, rises before us to an importance that hardly admits of exaggeration. The words of Sir T. F. Buxton addressed to the moral sense of Great Britain, should fall with equal emphasis on the conscience of this nation :

“ Next to the debt which we ourselves owe, I can form no conception of a stronger argument in favor of carrying thither civilization and Christian-

ity, than the existence of the slave trade itself, as it is found at this day, attended on the one hand by desolation, on the other by a blind and devouring superstition; and in all directions encircled by ferocity and carnage, by torture and terror, and by all the evils through which man can be afflicted; and this variety of woes ending in the annual sacrifice of 500,000 human beings.

"I repeat, that a stronger proof we cannot have, that it is the duty of the people of this empire to take up the cause upon Christian grounds, as a measure of atonement for the injuries we have done to her, as the only means now within our power of making restitution to her still degraded population; and as the most successful implement for uprooting from its very foundations that gigantic and accursed tree, which for ages has nourished beneath its shadow lamentation and mourning and wo.

"Let but the people of this country take up this cause, *as a duty*, nationally and religiously, and no difficulties, however great, can, with the Divine blessing, hinder its success. Nationally and religiously, the duty is plain. We have been put in trust with Christianity. We have been the depositaries of a pure and holy faith, which inculcates the most expanded benevolence, and yet have not only neglected, as a nation, to confer upon Africa any real benefit, but have inflicted upon it a positive evil. Covetousness has dimmed our moral perceptions of duty, and paralyzed our efforts, during many generations; and now that the nation has awakened from its lethargy, it is high time to act up to the principles of our religion.

"Africa still lies in her blood. She wants our missionaries, our school-masters, our bibles, all the machinery we possess, for ameliorating her wretched condition. Shall we, with a remedy that may be safely applied, neglect to heal her wounds? Shall we, on whom the lamp of life shines, refuse to disperse her darkness?

"If there be any consolation in Christ, any comfort of love, any fellowship of the spirit, if any bowels of mercies, we must awake to the duty, amid every difficulty, of freely and liberally distributing to others those rich and abundant blessings which have been entrusted to us."

Shall such considerations of duty lose their effect upon us, because the objections are urged against the scheme of African Colonization, that its results, after the efforts of several years, are small; that emigrants have suffered, and many died from the effects of the climate; that the contributions of benevolence will prove inadequate to the demands of the work, and that most of our free colored population are at present utterly opposed to it—objections arising from *impatience, selfishness, ignorance, or error*?

True, the results, if measured by the extent, power, and population of our Liberian settlements, are inconsiderable; while these settlements, viewed as well-organized Christian communities, destined to a permanent and increasing existence, are of great interest and promise.

True, the funds of the Society are far below its wants, or the wishes of its friends; but a conviction of the benefits to be effected by its agency

may yet open the fountains of private and public charity, or, touching the heart, unlock the treasury of the States or nation; or Africa herself, awakened from her slumbers and developing her vast resources, may stand forth to aid the return of her children.

True, many of them now refuse to turn their eyes towards their mother country, and deem the whole scheme of African Colonization the cruel device of oppression, utterly repugnant to justice and the interests of their race; and yet Africa has the amplest and richest resources, to render her attractive; and when their brethren return, laden with her products and fruits, these will prove to them like the clusters from the brook of Eschol to the congregation of Israel; and should they, fearful hearted at the giant enemies which they are told, they must encounter, refuse the inviting inheritance offered to their possession, and die in the land of *their* servitude and dishonor, *their children* shall nevertheless be brought to know and inhabit the land, their fathers had despised.

To the North we say, if the plan of this Society, so well adapted to establish civilization and Christianity in Africa, and thus bring the millions of that land from the darkness and miseries of their condition into the family of enlightened nations—to overthrow the slave trade, now preying upon their life—to elevate those who may seek a home in Africa, by summoning them to great achievements, and proffering to them the best rewards, bears less directly and effectively than you could desire on emancipation—it is nevertheless working for good, in all directions, to the colored race; and if less rapidly than you wish for those in this country, yet certainly, surely, extensively.

To the South we say, it operates to allay and retard the over-zealous action of those who seem intent solely and wholly upon emancipation in the United States—too insensible to those great motives which should move them to take a broad survey of the condition of the African race throughout the world, and to the necessity and duty of reconciling their philanthropy to the interests and perpetuity of the Union, to the political and social rights of the States, to the welfare of both races in the South, to the sovereign dictates of reason, clearly marking out Africa itself as the grand theatre for the redemption and illumination of her dispersed and afflicted children—that it opens a wide and effectual door for beneficence to Africa, and shows how thousands of her liberated sons may be sent forth from the midst of us, laden with benedictions, and qualified to become her teachers and her guides; thus enabling the humane and pious of the South in a way unexceptionable, to prove at once the ardor of their patriotism and the loftiness of their philanthropy, and that in a sincere good-will to the people of color they are not to be surpassed.

And to the free people of color we say, to you we look, as the chosen agents, under Providence, in conveying to Africa the knowledge of our arts, letters, liberty and Christianity. Far from the American Colonization Society is the design of favoring any influences or measures intended to force you from this country. But our conviction is deep and unshaken, that motives as strong as ever influenced the judgment of any people, present themselves to incline you to engage with promptitude and energy in the work of building up Colonies on the African coast, and thus securing a name and a place, fortune and power, among the nations. How vast the work of beneficence to which you are summoned!

Speaking of the horrors of the slave trade, "It should be borne in constant memory," said Mr. Buxton, "difficult as it is to realize, that the facts I have narrated are not the afflictions of a narrow district, and of a few inhabitants; the scene is a quarter of the globe—a multitude of millions its population. That these facts are not gleaned from the records of former times, and preserved by historians as illustrations of the strange and prodigious wickedness of a darker age. They are the common occurrences of our own era, the customs which prevail at this very hour. Every day which we pass in security and peace at home, witnesses many a band of wretches toiling over the wastes of Africa to slavery or death. Every night villages are roused from their sleep to the alternatives of the sword, or the flames, or the manacle. At the time I am writing, there are at least *twenty thousand human beings* on the Atlantic, exposed to every variety of wretchedness. Well might Mr. Pitt say, there is something of horror in it which surpasses all the bounds of imagination."

How immense the interests you may secure! An independent political existence in a country of vast extent, and superior (according to Ptolemy) either to Europe or Asia in the quality and quantity of its productions; where every thing is to be found that can tempt the cupidity or minister to the comfort or luxury of civilized man. Enterprise, skill, and labor are required to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of Africa; and it is in the power of the free colored people of this country to raise themselves from indigence and obscurity to wealth and respect by bringing under cultivation the soil of that country and her various and valuable productions into the market of the world.

REPORT ON THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND THE BEST MANNER OF ENLARGING THE INFLUENCE AND INCREASING THE
FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

A FEW thoughts on the subject of increasing the circulation of the African Repository, and the resources of the Society, were recently addressed to the Secretary, by one of the earliest and ablest friends of the cause, (the Rev. R. S. Finley,) and submitted to the consideration of the Exe-

utive Committee. The subject was referred to a member of the Committee whose report, slightly amended, was, after careful deliberation, unanimously adopted. We give the following extract from this Report :

It is clear that the strength of this, as well as of every other benevolent society, lies in the approbation and affections of the people, and that those measures which are best adapted to secure these most extensively and rapidly to the cause, should be adopted. We may operate upon the mind of the country, by the press, agents, or both, and it is doubtless important that both should be combined. The contributions to the cause will bear a very fair, if not exact proportion to the interest felt in it, and this must be excited and cherished either by oral or printed statements and appeals, or by the influence of both. It is desirable that every benevolent society should seek as far as practicable to commend itself in such manner to the public, that donations, without the solicitations of agents, should be poured into its treasury. At present, it would doubtless be unwise, for this or other benevolent associations, to dispense with the exertions of living agents.

It is not enough that a society or cause should deserve patronage; its particular merits must be publicly known, or it will be neglected. The subject of African Colonization is extensive, embracing the condition and prospects of the colored race in this country, and all the topics connected with the establishment of Colonies of free persons of color in Africa. The *African Repository* was originally designed to embody and represent to the public the views, proceedings and success, of the American Colonization Society, and to show the bearings and influence of these upon the character and destinies of the African race. It should then be so conducted, as not only to enforce the claims of the Society upon the support of the country, but as to exhibit a history of its operations in the United States and Africa, and present a brief outline of the proceedings of kindred associations throughout the world.

While this Society should never cease to urge upon the Legislatures of the several States, and upon the Federal Government the expediency of appropriations in behalf of its enterprise, it must rely most confidently, at present, for aid, upon the benevolence of the Christian community. It has no sectarian character, but may submit its claims, with equal propriety, to the members of every communion. The Clergy have in their respective denominations, and especially in all religious or humane movements, immense influence. Whatever scheme they may recommend, can hardly fail to find warm and generous friends in their congregations. It is expected that they will examine into the character of institutions in behalf of which contributions are requested, and recommend those only which are worthy of support. It is then, of high consequence, that they should be informed of the plans and proceedings of this Society, and regularly, through the *African Repository*, receive such facts and arguments as may enable them to meet successfully opposition at all points, and give the whole weight of their influence to the furtherance of the cause. Many, if not most of these ministers, from the smallness of their incomes, are unable to subscribe for the publications of benevolent societies, while they would gladly diffuse the knowledge of their objects, and receive and transmit the donations of such among their people, as have ability to promote them.

Let the Repository be made attractive and worthy of preservation, and sent gratuitously to the twelve or fifteen thousand Clergymen in the United States, or to such of them as may be disposed to receive it, and we might, (as Mr. Finley observes,) hope that one fifth, during the first, and many more in subsequent years, would take up annual collections for the Society, and that these united collections, would far exceed the

amount expended in supplying to them this work. If in this respect our hopes should be disappointed, the information thus diffused could not fail greatly to increase public favor towards the Society, and consequently contributions to its treasury.

It is ascertained that the Repository can be published in a monthly form of two sheets, with a cover, without any additional expense, and I have no doubt a change to that form would be for the interest of the work and the Society. The objection arising from the fact of a small increase on the postage cannot, it is believed, counterbalance the great advantages of such a change. At present it has a negligent appearance, as though designed to give a passing notice of Colonization events and then to be thrown aside and forgotten. But let it be edited with thought and care and labor, contain not only valuable despatches from Liberia, but documents relating to the Slave Trade and efforts for its suppression; a general view and record of African Missions, and of movements throughout the world for the civilization of Africa, and published monthly in a handsome pamphlet form, occasionally adorned with prints, of some colonial village, or pleasing African scenery, and it will be preserved with care and deemed of permanent value. On this part of the subject referred to the writer, he would venture to suggest the propriety of adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, that they be requested to promote the object.

It was further urged in this Report, that while much of the success of the Society must depend upon the character and influence of the Repository, not less perhaps would depend upon the character and fidelity of its agents. The people will naturally infer much in regard to any institution from the character of those who represent it, and should they be men eminent for abilities, integrity and piety, their personal influence will add much to the influence which the real merits of the Society or cause they support, would naturally exert upon the community. Such men are now especially necessary to the Society. The committee are disposed to neglect no means, and to withhold no reasonable inducements to secure the aid and exertions of such individuals. They appeal to the Clergy and other prominent friends of the Society and invite them, not only to favor them with suggestions, in regard to the best means of advancing the cause, but should their duties permit, to devote occasionally and at times to suit their convenience, a few days, weeks or months, giving notice to the Society of their disposition to do so, to promote its interests and raise funds for its object in their respective sections of the Union. A suggestion was

made in the Report, and adopted by the Committee, that a brief statement should be presented to the public in regard to the condition, necessary expenses, in this country and Liberia, and prospects of the Society, stating the objects of most importance to be accomplished by it, both here and in Africa. It is our purpose at an early day to submit, as briefly and comprehensively as in our power, such a statement to our readers.

In the mean time, we observe only, that the Society is urged by the highest sense of duty to state, that without early and much increased contributions, engagements cannot be met, which the Committee in reliance upon their friends and a good Providence dared not decline to make. Returns long expected, may arrive from the Colony and relieve the Committee. But they hope not to be left without funds to sustain the credit of the Society in any contingency.

The purchase of territory so as to secure an unbroken jurisdiction over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is a matter which should neither be neglected nor postponed.

The road already commenced and extended to some distance in the interior, should be completed, not only to the higher and more salubrious country, but to the forests of camwood, which once laid open to the activity and enterprize of the colonists, will prove of great value to their commerce.

Applications are constantly made on behalf of free persons of color and of liberated slaves, for a passage to the Colony. Sixty slaves belonging to one individual in Tennessee, are reported as ready and prepared to emigrate to the Colony. Another gentleman near New Orleans is about to send eighty, of a most intelligent and respectable character, to Liberia.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the bark Union, Captain Ryan, despatches bearing date the 16th of December, with several numbers of the Liberia Herald, and Africa's Luminary, have been received by the Society. That any countenance should be given by British officers to such English traders as violate the commercial laws of the Colony, on territory over which it has undoubted jurisdiction, is to be regretted, though we believe that proper representations to the English Government will correct the evil. It is of vital importance, however, that such aid should be extended to the Liberian Government as will enable it, at once, to obtain a clear right and title to every spot on the coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Will not Congress take this subject into immediate consideration, and make an ap-

propriation to enable the Administration (which has given evidence of a friendly interest in our African settlements) to send one or more armed vessels, to protect our commerce, now becoming valuable, in the African seas, to suppress the slave trade, and, above all, to aid those small but interesting Colonies, founded by American benevolence, and which promise to do so much, (if during their infancy encouraged and sustained,) for the civilization of Africa and the relief and elevation of the African race? Shall the settlements of Liberia be left neglected, exposed, and suffering? Shall they be compelled to seek aid from other nations? Let these questions reach the conscience of every friend of the cause—of every American Christian. Let every State Legislature and the Congress of the United States consider that if, for want of pecuniary assistance, which they could (even in these times) supply, this scheme of African Colonization should fail of the magnificent results which the wise and good anticipate from it, our country will have lost an opportunity for beneficence, an occasion and means of honor, such as can rarely, if ever, occur.

Governor Roberts is discharging his duties with energy and fidelity, and we doubt not, will conduct, in a firm but conciliatory spirit the administration of the Colony,

The extracts below from a letter of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, we publish with pleasure, because we have long known him as a very intelligent and ardent Missionary and friend of African Colonization, and who on some questions of difficulty which arose between the Government of the Colony, and the Methodist Mission—now we trust amicably and finally adjusted—was decidedly with his associates of the Mission. This fact will explain his allusion to matters of difficulty which, it is gratifying to learn, are in his judgment, vanishing away. Men often misapprehend and distrust each other, who should be friends. We pray that the only future controversies in the Colony may arise from an emulous desire to extend and influence the Christian and united community, and shed abroad its light for the deliverance and salvation of those sitting in the region and shadow of death.

WHITE PLAINS, WEST AFRICA,
October 13, 1841.

VERY DEAR SIR: I am thankful that I am favored with an opportunity to write you a few lines at this time, and acknowledge the reception of the pamphlet that you was so kind as to send me, I mean the one that was printed in London, for which I present my sincere thanks to you.

Dear sir, I have many things which I would wish to communicate, but will not be able to do so, as fully as I should wish at this time, as it a very important period in the affairs of our Colony, no doubt, with me. But you have heard long before this of the unhappy difficulties which have existed here, for the last twelve months, with us. I may truly say it has been a

time of great anxiety and fear. We have looked forward with fearful apprehensions, when ruin would be our fate. Many of our hearts have been tried, and we have had much cause to cry to the Almighty God to direct our course.

* * * * *

I am happy that I can say to you, at this time, that all the difficulties are vanishing away, and we look forward when we shall have peace and happiness throughout the Colony. We have quite a prospect for it—I know of no barriers in the way at this time. Pray for us, when it is well with you. No doubt but you will see the deaths of our friends in the papers, and particulars concerning them, or I should write you more fully about them. I mean the Rev. Jabez Burton, principal of the Liberia Seminary, and Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia. They are both gone the way of all flesh. I was with Mr. Burton in his last moments; he died as a Christian should die, strong in faith, and prospects bright for glory. I have not been able to learn the particulars concerning the death of the Governor, but I hope he is in heaven.

The Lieutenant Governor, General Roberts, will do the best he can, and also take counsel. I think he will be elected again for another year. I have glanced at these subjects, because I believe you are concerned in whatsoever concerns us as a people, that is to say more fully, you wish to know how our affairs go.

I am yet at White Plains, and we are getting on tolerably well: our school at this time is more prosperous than ever. I am now preparing to make sugar of our first crop of cane. I shall not say any more about the affairs of our Colony at present, but I hope I shall be able to write you something more pleasing in a few months. There is one thing I must say, before I close. I feel as much as ever determined to assist in building up the Colony, and do not intend to forsake her whilst there is an altar or a post to hold on to. I believe that a visit from you here would be of great good. Somebody whose object it is to promote these Colonies, ought to visit them. Will you not come and spend a day or two with us? Nothing would give me more pleasure than to hear that you were coming out to see us. Do consent to come if you can. I hope you will write me a few lines by the first opportunity.

Yours sincerely, with my best wishes for your prosperity in time and eternity,

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,

December 16, 1841.

SIR: My letter of September by the way of England, and subsequently the despatches up to the 7th of October, by Captain Lawlin, have no doubt reached you before this, bearing the mournful intelligence of the death of Governor Buchanan, &c. &c.

Feeling that you will be anxious to be informed by every opportunity of the state of things in the Colony, and as the bark Union, Captain Ryan, has just anchored in our harbor for a few hours on her way to the United States, I avail myself of the chance to send you a line or two.

As to the general state of the Colony, things go on as formerly; our relations with the tribes around us continue peaceable.

The principal difficulty we apprehend at present is, the improper interference of British traders with our commerce; and we fear this interference is not confined to the traders, for they boast of the co-operation of British cruisers to protect them in the violation of our laws. How much of this may be true, I am not at present able to determine; but from some remarks in Capt. Denman's letter of the 21st of October, (a copy of which I herewith send,) and from a conversation with Lieut. Seagram, on the 14th ult., I am inclined to believe they are too much encouraged.

Lieutenant Seagram said to me, during the conversation, that Jackson, of the schooner *Guineaman*, (who, by the way, is now at this place,) had determined to establish a factory at Bassa Cove, our laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that he (Lieutenant Seagram) had received orders from Captain Denman to protect British traders in thus violating our laws, alleging that we had no right to the Cove, that it was owned by British merchants. Of this we demanded proof, requiring them to produce documents of a prior claim. Finding it difficult to do this, the position was shifted; and it is now claimed on the pretext that British traders have traded at the Cove (as they express it) time immemorial. I at once informed Lieutenant Seagram that no such claim would be recognised by us, and that if Jackson, or any other trader, should put goods on shore at Bassa Cove, in violation of the express laws of the commonwealth, I should seize them. Mr. Seagram wished to know, in the event of a seizure, what he should do—if he should make reprisals? I told him that matter was with him; if his Government had ordered it, he knew best. *I have endeavored*, and told Lieutenant Seagram, that we should continue, *if possible*, to avoid any collision with the British traders; but in the case of ———, I know it to be his only object and wish to put at defiance the authority of the Colony, and to carry out his threats, made in April last, after his trial before the Supreme Court.

This is now becoming a subject of vital importance to the well being of the Colony. The English seem determined to monopolize the whole trade on the western coast. British traders are making commercial treaties with the natives all along the coast, and making a strong effort to keep us cooped up in our towns or settlements.

If the principle holds good, that because they have traded at such and such places, they have priority of claim, they will soon take from us Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, and Sinoe. Such a claim, I presume, will not extend to the interior settlements.

The Colonization Society, if they wish to secure our prosperity, (and I believe they do,) should attend speedily to this matter.

Why the United States Government will allow the English to monopolize this trade, I know not; and this they will certainly do, unless a vigorous effort is made to prevent it, both on the part of the Society and the American Government. I wish I could so represent the importance of this matter, as to convince you of the necessity of immediate action on the subject.

The health of the Colony is at present good. We have no deaths among the emigrants, either at Millsburg, or among those at Monrovia, who came in the Union. Dr. Day is at present on a visit to Cape Palmas; he left about four weeks ago, in company with Mr. Canfield, for the purpose of improving his health. Dr. Prout is employed during his absence.

The schooner *Regulus* is now on her second voyage to leeward, and will return about the first of next month, with, we *hope and expect*, a full cargo of palm oil. The oil season has been most prolific; and, but for the absence of the schooner at Sierra Leone, we should have done an excellent business. As it is, we shall not be altogether behindhand. We have now in store at Monrovia, some twenty or twenty-five tons of camwood, and near five thousand gallons of palm oil; and at Bassa Cove, *Mr. Sheridan informs me*, about five tons of camwood, and one or two thousand gallons of oil. With this, and what we expect by the schooner on her return, and what we may collect here in a month or so, we shall be able to make a very respectable shipment. I regret we cannot ship by the *Saluda*, as the palm oil, I fear, will suffer much during the Harmattan winds if it remains another month. We shall endeavor to prevent it.

The *Saluda* arrived at this port on the morning of the 12th instant. Passengers all well, except Mr. Savage, who died on the passage, three days out.

By the *Saluda* we have your letters, sundry resolutions of the Directors, &c. &c., all of which shall have strict attention.

The questions contained in the report of the committee on the saw-mill will be attended to in my next.

The resolutions relating to Colt's rifles shall be attended to; they are quite an acquisition to our means of defence. We want badly three or four small brass field pieces, with carriages complete. Do send them.

The resolutions regulating the currency in Liberia, we consider important.

Since the death of Governor Buchanan, I have had to redeem about eleven hundred dollars of these bills with specie, and pretty much all in small amounts, of from ten to fifteen dollars, two or three cases excepted; these demands have been made by persons, or at the instance of such, whose object was only to reduce the means of redeeming these bills.

The provision you have now made will, in a great degree, correct this: for when it is known that the Governor at discretion may draw or pay specie for these bills, they will not be presented in these small amounts, and for the purposes above alluded to, and the Governor may not be under the necessity of ever drawing on the Society. I would say more on this subject, but the want of time in the first place, and the route this must take before it reaches you, forbid it.

The quarterly returns shall be forwarded by the first opportunity after the 1st of January. The disbursements in the Colony will not exceed the last quarter.

Captain Taylor, of the *Kathleen*, has just arrived, and will return to the United States, in a week or two, touching at Sierra Leone and Gambia. By him we shall endeavor to give you further particulars.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This meeting took place in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, on Thursday, February 3, 1842, and was attended by most of the distinguished mem-

bers of the State Legislature. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. presided, and the Rev. J. H. Kennard acted as secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Emory. Several resolutions were adopted, and among them, one offered by Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Society, highly approving of the efforts now making by the managers to secure the means of purchasing a packet, to run regularly between Baltimore and Cape Palmas, with goods and emigrants, and also declaring "that the people of Maryland, through the State Colonization Society, had pledged themselves to continue to afford to the inhabitants of the Colony their continued aid, until they shall have attained such moral and political improvement, and numerical strength, as will enable them to protect and support themselves."

We give the following extract from the annual report, drawn up by the President of the Society, Mr. Latrobe :

"It is again the grateful duty of the Board of Managers to express their profound acknowledgments for the favor, which, during another year, it has pleased the Almighty to vouchsafe to the Colony of Maryland, in Liberia.

"On the 20th of December ult. the brig Harriet sailed from Baltimore, with thirty emigrants and supplies, for Cape Palmas. The day after, intelligence was received from Somerset county, that there were forty colored persons there who were ready to embark. Had the Board been advised of this in due season, the last expedition would have numbered seventy emigrants, which the Harriet could have taken without inconvenience, and at a very small additional expense.

"The intelligence from the Colony during the past year has, generally, been very satisfactory.

"The health of the colonists, as shown by the report of births and deaths for twelve months, would be considered remarkable in any quarter of the world. In a population exceeding five hundred, the deaths were but nine, or less than two per cent., while there were seventeen births.

"This statement is made from the official report of Dr. S. Ford McGill, the colonial physician, a colored man, the son of an emigrant from Baltimore, educated at the North for the situation that he now occupies with so much credit and usefulness.

"In the early periods of colonization in Africa, the emigrants suffered, no doubt, from exposure, ignorance of the proper mode of treating the diseases of the climate, and the want of medical attendance. Now, however, with comfortable shelter, medical experience, and a good physician at hand, an emigrant may remove from America to Africa with less risk than attends ninety-nine out of an hundred of the citizens of this country, who annually seek new homes west of the Alleghenies.

"With a single exception, the conduct of the colonists has been marked by obedience to the laws; and even in the case in which it was otherwise, the humble submission of the offenders corroborated in the end the authority of the Government.

"It was the wish of the Board in founding the Colony, to make agriculture the prevailing occupation of all classes, and this has, to a considerable extent, been accomplished; though the demand for the labor of the colo-

nists at the large missionary establishments has drawn the attention of the colonists from their farms more than was expected. The views of the Board, however, in this respect, remain unchanged, and the instructions sent to the agent require him to promote, by all means in his power, an agricultural spirit among the people.

"Cotton has been raised successfully, though as yet upon a small scale. It has been, however, spun, knit, and worn by the colonists.

"The sugar-cane has succeeded well; and, with the aid of a mill built in the Colony, several barrels of sirup were manufactured during the past year. Preparations have been made to produce sugar in the coming year.

"The coffee-tree thrives at Cape Palmas, and it is hoped that coffee will be made an article of export, and become a valuable staple.

"At the end of seven years, the Board can speak confidently of the temperance principle, which they made a fundamental law of the Colony when it was established; and they firmly believe that, under Providence, the remarkable success that has attended the settlement, a success to which history affords no parallel, the harmony that has existed with the natives, and the general comparative prosperity, are to be attributed to the strict observance of the colonial laws in this particular. By none can the importance of the temperance principle be more highly appreciated than it is by the emigrants themselves.

"The advantages of the geographical position of Cape Palmas are more and more perceptible every year: and as the legitimate trade on the coast of Africa increases, the situation of the colony in a commercial point of view becomes more and more important.

"As the point where the African coast changes its general direction from south-west to the north of east, Cape Palmas is, of all other places, the place of rendezvous for any armed force which may be stationed in these seas. It is nearly central between the mouths of the Niger and the mouths of the Senegal and Gambia. It is on the direct route from Europe and this country to the former river, and is a point made by all vessels bound for the great Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is hoped that it may, for these reasons, participate in the aid afforded incidentally to Colonization by the General Government in its efforts to suppress the slave trade.

"The erection of a light-house at Cape Palmas has often been suggested by the traders on the coast, and a subscription for the purpose has been offered by many of them. It is believed that before long this will be accomplished.

"During the last year the United States ship of war Cyane, Captain Latimer, visited Cape Palmas; and Capt. Latimer's account of the Colony, transmitted to the Navy Department, furnishes the evidence of an impartial and intelligent eye-witness of the prosperity of the Colony.

"The population of the Colony at this time is about five hundred and fifty, exclusive of the missions. All the emigrants are comfortably settled in homes of their own, and are engaged in occupations that furnish them with support. Nearly all are more or less engaged in agriculture, which is the exclusive employment of many of them. There are a number of mechanics, some of whom were such before they left this country, and others have been made such by the exigencies of their new situation.

"There is at Cape Palmas, one uniformed company of artillery and another of infantry; and the colonists who do not belong to either of these are enrolled in the general militia. The whole are well armed.

"The last despatches from Cape Palmas announced, very much to the regret of the Board, the wish of the present Governor, J. B. Russwurm, to resign the situation which he has held for the last five years with so much credit to himself and usefulness to the society. The Board have declined for the present to accept Mr. Russwurm's resignation, for considerations which they have urged upon him, and which they believe will induce him, to retain his place as Governor for another year.

"The Board have been fully justified by experience in the policy which five years since led them to appoint a colored man their agent in Africa and the Governor of their colony. Indeed, those who at first doubted the prudence of the course pursued by the Board have since followed their example, and a colored man is now Governor at Monrovia, as well as at Cape Palmas. All the officers, of all grades at Cape Palmas, are colored persons.

"The relations of the colonists with the natives are peaceful. It is the determination of the Board of Managers that they shall remain so, if peace can be preserved by any conciliatory policy, and by avoiding all causes of difference and collision.

"A colony has therefore been formed capable of self-support, self-government, and self-defence—and at an expense which, in comparison with the result, is trifling indeed. It is no spirit of self-glorification, but a simple statement of a fact, that the Board say, that no record of similar success, in the same time or at the same cost is to be found in the history of colonization as far back as it can be traced."

On the subject of the Cape Palmas packet, for which a liberal subscription has been commenced, the Maryland Colonization Journal says:—

"THE CAPE PALMAS PACKET.—It will be noticed by referring to the resolutions passed at the annual meeting, that the subject of the Cape Palmas packet has again been urged upon the attention of the public, and that the importance of the measure fully appreciated by that meeting. The project was first started about three years since, and a considerable amount of money was then obtained by the agent in several counties for this purpose. Upon the death of the Home Agent, the Rev. Mr. Easter, the travelling agent, the Rev. Mr. Kennard, was necessarily called home to attend to the office duties, and further action upon this subject was for a time suspended. In the June convention the subject was again brought up and met with the cordial approbation of all its members, and was urged as the most important of all measures connected with the cause. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention, the travelling agent proceeded to Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, and was very successful in obtaining subscriptions, so that now, the whole amount contributed and subscribed amounts to about four thousand dollars.

"The Board of Managers feel that circumstances beyond their control have obliged them to disappoint those who have heretofore liberally subscribed for the packet in not having it completed ere this late period. They have now, however, determined, that with the blessing of God, the vessel shall be contracted for the approaching spring, and shall be ready to carry out the fall expedition. And to be able to do this with safety it is proposed to make a strong appeal to the liberality and philanthropy of the citizens of Baltimore."

MOST GENEROUS AND NOBLE PURPOSE.

A GENTLEMAN near New Orleans, who has contributed large sums in aid of the Society, and who has for many years, been educating and training his slaves with a view to their emancipation, is prepared to send from *eighty* to *eighty-five*, valued (by a gentleman well acquainted with them) at \$150,000, as freemen to Liberia :

"Knowing those people as I do, sir," he observes, "for the greater part were born under my roof, I do not hesitate to say, should they go to Liberia, that they will be the most valuable acquisition for their number, which that colony has ever received into her bosom ; and would tend in a higher degree to the advancement of her best interests than ten times their number would do, taken generally through the United States.

"Saying nothing of their moral and religious character, (which merits high commendation,) they have been reared to habits of order and industry; most of them read well, some write, and several among them both male and female, are capable of becoming common school teachers. But for their talents as artisans, mechanics, agriculturists, sugar makers, sugar kettle setters, builders of sugar house chimneys, (each of which is a separate trade or profession,) blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c. &c., they are emphatically the population which Liberia stands greatly in need of, and who are formed to advance her interests. A few years, after their arrival there, would see them in possession, I have no doubt, of fine sugar, cotton and coffee estates. Some of them have pecuniary means, and all of them would have large means (in such a country as that) in their knowledge of agriculture and the arts of life."

Another gentleman writes : "of these 80 to 85, about 55 are adults and the balance children, from six to twelve years of age and upwards ; mechanics, blacksmiths, and of all trades, and will be the most valuable emigration ever gone from our country. They are worth \$150,000, of excellent moral habits, and some of them preachers of the gospel."

We appeal to all the clergy, and to all the religious and humane people of this Union, to enable the Society to fulfil promptly and liberally the wishes of this philanthropic individual, and to place this most interesting company of people where they may enjoy the advantages of liberty and the largest means and opportunities of usefulness. No time is to be lost. This company should sail from New Orleans by the first of May.

Another individual in Tennessee is prepared, we learn, to manumit and send to Liberia sixty slaves, provided means are afforded for their passage and comfortable settlement ; and we might add that numerous applications are on the books of the Society in behalf of the free and those who are destined for freedom.

But the means of a comfortable passage and temporary support in Africa, of medical supplies and attendance, and the comforts so necessary for the health and success of emigrants, must be afforded to those seeking a home in Liberia, or the Society would be unfaithful to the cause and to applicants to encourage their removal to the Colony.

NIGER EXPEDITION.

THE following article will enable the public to form some opinion of the African Civilization Society of England, and of the great objects contemplated both by the philanthropists and Government of Great Britain, in their policy towards Africa, of which the Niger expedition, fitted out at an expense of £60,000, is the first movement. Mr. McQueen states that England has expended £20,000,000 (\$88,888,888 88) for the suppression of the slave trade; and that her annual expenditure for this object, now, is £600,000, or more than \$2,500,000.

As some who may look into this volume, may not have examined the work of Sir T. F. Buxton, nor become acquainted with the character and proceedings of the Society over which he presides, and as I desire to do justice to that Society, I venture here to insert the names of the Provisional Committee, which alone would secure to the institution a large share of confidence and respect.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—The Right Hon. S. Lushington, D. C. L., M. P.,
and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M. P.

The Earl of Euston, M. P.	Captain Cook.
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The Lord Charles Fitz Roy, M. P.	Dandeson Coates, Esq.
The Lord Ashley, M. P.	William Ewart, Esq., M. P.
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Sir George Stephen.	John Irving, Esq., M. P.
Thos. Dyke Acland, Esq., M. P.	Andrew Johnson, Esq.
The Archdeacon Wilberforce.	Capt Kelly, R. N.
William Allen, Esq.	J. J. Lister, Esq.
Capt. Bird Allen, R. N.	L. C. Leceane, Esq.
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 Henry Waymouth, Esq.

Treasurer—John Gurney Hoare.

Secretary—The Rev. J. M. Trew.

Receiving Bankers.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54 Lombard street ;
 Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59 Strand ;
 Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross ;
 Messrs. Hanbury, Taylor, and Co., 60 Lombard street ;
 Messrs. Hankeys, 7 Fenchurch street ;
 Messrs. Hoares, 37 Fleet street ; and
 Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20 Birchin lane.

Every candid mind will perceive the high moral principle which pervades the work of Mr. Buxton, nor desire better security, that the scheme proposed and advocated in that work will be honestly and faithfully prosecuted, than the well known integrity of the Chairman and other members of the Provisional Committee. In regard to the Niger expedition, and the policy suggested as best for the overthrow of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, differences of opinion exist, to some extent, among the good and intelligent of England. Yet no one can hesitate to award praise both to the English Government and to the Civilization Society, for the admirable manner in which this expedition has been fitted out, and the ample provision made, in all respects, to secure its safety and success. The estimated cost to the Government is *£61,263.† The expedition consists of three iron steamers, strongly built, in accordance with the recommendation of Sir Edward Parry, and which bear the names of ALBERT, in honor of the Royal President of the Society ; WILBERFORCE, in memory of that great philanthropist ; and the SOUDAN, (or, more cor-

* Nearly \$300,000.

† " NIGER EXPEDITION.—£61,263.

" Estimate of the sum which will probably be required to defray the expenses of the expedition to the river Niger, for the period ending on the 31st March, 1841.

rectly, Habib-es-Sudan,) or Friend of the Blacks. The dimensions of these vessels, the two larger being of the same size and power, and with their stores alike, are as follows :

"Cost of two large vessels, including engines, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and fixtures, £24,000; cost of the smaller vessel, including the same, £6,600.

"For each vessel, one complete suit of spare sails, and of awnings; a set of side awnings, curtains, and a chevaux-de-frise; an additional spare cable, and felting the boilers, and hooping them with wood, £1,046.

"Extra fittings, and recent improvements, viz: a boat over each paddle-box, as fitted in the *Firefly*, estimated by Captain Trotter at £300 to £320; Seward's gauge, for ascertaining the saltness of the water in the boilers, estimated at £40; a break, or compressor, for paddle wheels, as fitted in the *Gorgon* and *Cyclops*, and apparatus for throwing out hot water from the boilers, for defence against the natives, £240; for oil-cloth for the decks, £70 to £100.

"For improving the ventilation, viz: fans for the three vessels with wheels, &c., £35 each, £105; pipes and tubes, £100 for each vessel, £300; fittings up and contingencies, £95; expenses of Dr. Reed, and remuneration to him, £100.

"One superior life-boat, the cost of which is estimated at from £80 to £100; for the purchase of canoes in Africa, for heading the vessel for soundings, and for sending intelligence, and helping the vessels in case of their getting aground; together with a sum for the purchase of a shell of a small vessel at Sierra Leone, to take the Quorra, £300.

"Tent equipage, for putting the sick on shore under cover, £442.

"Tools for blasting rocks, £140; diving helmet, £100; spades, plug-bolts, and entrenching tools, £90; axes and saws for felling trees for supply of fuel, £150.

"Mathematical and philosophical instruments, including two chronometers, packing and contingencies, £344; additional instruments for examining the channel and determining points of shoals and shores, £300; fitting up of compasses on Professor Airy's plan, so as to counteract the effect of local attraction, £100 for each vessel, £300.

"For books, maps, musical instruments, portable kitchen, with small articles, packing, and contingencies, £340; for journeys of the commissioners to Liverpool, and elsewhere, on service, £200; for fitting up of the cabin for the commissioners, £100 to £117.

"Presents to the African chiefs, £3,000; and for packing and contingencies, £300.

"Gunners', carpenters' and boatswains' stores for 12 months, for the three vessels, to be supplied from Her Majesty's dockyards, and ordnance department, £4,000.

"Engineers' stores for 12 months, for the three vessels, to be supplied from Her Majesty's dockyards, £1,000.

"Carriage of boatswains', carpenters', and engineers' stores to Africa, £355.

"Medical stores for the period it may be expected the ships may stay out, including bedding and other necessaries for the sick, and medicines to dispense to the natives, £300.

"Coals at Liverpool, Falmouth, Lisbon, Cape de Verde, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, and Ascension, including a large supply to be taken to Fernando Po, for assisting the passage up the river, and to Ascension and Sierra Leone, for use on the return of the expedition, £4,778.

"Ordinary provisions for 12 months, £2,648; preserved meats and soups, to be served out to the crew instead of fresh provisions, £1,104; carriage of provisions to Fernando Po, and Sierra Leone, and from Sierra Leone to the mouth of the river, £726; expense of taking care of provisions and of stores at Fernando Po, and elsewhere, £220.

"Salaries to commissioners and secretary, and additional allowance to chaplain and head surgeon, £4,000; clerk to the commissioners, £100 to £130.

"Double wages for 12 months for 160 men, officers and crew, in the steam vessels, deducting the half-pay now enjoyed by the officers to be employed, £15,796; additional pay to engineers, when steam is up within the tropics, agreeably to Admiralty Regulations, say for six months, £675.

"Wages and victuals for 120 Kroomen, or other African sailors, to be entered at Sierra Leone, and to be employed during the stay of the expedition in Africa, say for nine months; 11 of them to be paid as stokers, or 1st class petty officers, and the remainder as able or ordinary seamen or landsmen, as may be deemed expedient, £3,342.

	Albert and Wilberforce.		Soudan.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length on deck,	136		110	
Breadth of beam,	27		22	
Depth of hold,	10		8	6
Draught of water,	5	9	4	
Tonnage, about	440 tons.		250 tons.	
Two sliding keels 6 feet deep.				

"Each of the larger vessels has two engines of thirty-five horse power each, and carry coals for fifteen days, (of twelve hours.) The smaller has one engine of thirty-five horse power, and can carry coals for ten days. The vessels have as roomy and airy accommodations as their size would permit. The Soudan is intended for detached service, when required, up smaller rivers, for conveying intelligence or invalids, and especially for sounding ahead of the other vessels in difficult or unknown navigation.

"The vessels are thoroughly equipped with every necessary, nay, every comfort, that prudence or foresight could dictate. The supply of provisions of all kinds is most ample, including preserved meats, chiefly prepared by Goldner, and sufficient for the support of the crew for four months.

"For the purpose of enabling the medical officers of the expedition to render their services useful to the natives, an extra quantity of medicines has been furnished to each of the ships; and from the great respect, if not veneration, in which the healing art is held throughout Africa, it may be inferred that a judicious and liberal exercise of it will contribute much to the objects of the expedition.

"With the view of endeavoring to supply a remedy for the want of a free circulation of fresh air between decks in a tropical climate, and for the miasma that usually prevails in alluvial soils on those coasts, a system of ventilating tubes has been fitted, under the able superintendence of Dr. Reid. With this is connected a chamber, containing woollen cloths, lime, &c., through which it is intended, whenever the presence of malaria is suspected, the air shall pass, previously to being circulated below by the ventilating apparatus."*

"The hope is indulged that, by carefully observing the effects of the malaric atmosphere on the substances in this chamber, something may be learned of this hitherto unknown, and formidable foe to life, and important benefits be thus rendered to mankind.

Captain Trotter commands this expedition; a gentleman who (reminding me, by an aspect and manner of quiet earnestness and magnanimity, of the late Mr. Ashmun, whose wisdom and piety are imprinted on all the early records of Liberia,) well exemplifies the principles and spirit of Christianity, and has already, while stationed upon the African coast, acted with great energy against slave traders and pirates, on one occasion pursuing the latter for months, then capturing and bringing them to justice,

"Wages and victuals to the interpreters throughout the expedition, including those who may be taken from Sierra Leone, £700.

"One month's gratuity to such Kroomen and interpreters as may have served faithfully and zealously during the whole of the expedition, to be paid on their return from it, £200."—*African Colonizer*.

* Friend of Africa.

and receiving for this service to humanity, the thanks of the President of the United States.* The crews of these vessels consist of 88 seamen and stokers, and of these not less than 20 are Africans by birth. It is expected to obtain the aid of 120 Kroomen on the coast.

Though among the officers of this expedition are gentlemen of high attainments in science, yet the Civilization Society has awakened the friends of knowledge and humanity throughout England and the continent, to the importance of securing every advantage which may be afforded for tearing off the veil which has so long hid Africa from the observations and inquiries of the learned world. During the last autumn, Capt. Washington, Secretary of the Geographical Society, visited Germany; and, by request of the General Committee, made known the objects of the Civilization Society, and from the princes and other distinguished persons of that country, (to whom he presented the work of Mr. Buxton,) received assurances of friendly co-operation in all the measures of promised relief and elevation to the people of Africa. Prince Metternich said, "Sir, there is nothing but the gospel and the plough which can civilize Africa;" and added, "The general peace, the power of steam, and the discovery of the outlet of the Niger, seem to point out the very road to which all our efforts should be directed." Individuals eminent for science and philanthropy at Bonn, Frankfort, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Leipsic, and many other places, entered with enthusiastic ardor into the designs of the expedition, and at Berlin "Mr. Gossner, the venerable pastor of the Bohemian church, when he had heard all the objects of the Society, and its plans and hopes for the melioration of Africa, fell down on his knees, and blessed God that he had lived to see the day that the dearest wish of his heart was about to be carried into execution." The venerable Humboldt manifested

* The following is a list of the officers in these steamers:

ALBERT.

Captain, H. Dundas Trotter.	Mate, J. W. Fairholme.
Lieutenant, E. G. Fishbourne.	2d Master, W. H. T. Green.
" H. C. Harston.	Clerk, W. R. Bush.
Master, G. P. Harvey.	Clerk, assistant, J. Monat.
Surgeon, J. O. M'William, M. D.	Gunner, W. Merriman.
Asst. Surg., Jas. Woodhouse.	Eng'r, John Langley, 1st class.
Purser, Wm. Bowden.	2d "
Mate, W. C. Willie.	" Jas. Brown, 3d "
" M'Leod B. Cockraft.	

WILBERFORCE.

Commander, Wm. Allen.	H. F. N. Rolfe.
Lieutenant, Jas. N. Strange.	Clerk, J. H. R. Webb.
Master, Wm. Forster.	Engineer, Wm. Johnstone.
Surgeon, Morris Pritchett, M. D.	1st class.
Assistant Surg., T. R. H. Thomson.	2d "
Purser, Cyrus Wakeham.	G. Garritte, 3d "
Mates, H. C. Toby,	

SOUDAN.

Commander, Bird Allen,	Mate, T. W. Sidney.
Lieutenant, ———	" A. B. Davis.
Master, John Belam.	" W. R. Webb.
Surgeon, W. B. Marshall.	Master's assistant. ———
Asst. Surg., H. Collman.	Eng'r, G. V. Gustaffson, 1st class.
Clerk in charge, N. Waters.	Wm. Johnson, 2d "

a deep concern for the prosperity of the Society and the success of the expedition.

The commanders of these steamers, with Capt. Cook, (known for his humane exertions to rescue the crew of the Kent East Indiaman, when on fire at sea,) are commissioners, appointed by the English Government to form treaties with the native powers.

While every physical want of this expedition has been generously provided for by the Government, the General Committee of the Civilization Society have neglected no means, and spared no expense, to secure the services of able men in the several departments of natural history.

Dr. Vogel, late acting Director of the botanic garden at Bonn, and recommended both for his abilities and "excellent moral qualities," by the learned Humboldt, and who unites skill in science to practical knowledge of horticulture, goes out as botanist to the expedition.

Mr. Roscher, a practical miner, educated at the Academy of Mines in Freiberg, (the school of Humboldt and Werner) is appointed geologist and mineralogist to the same.

Mr. Frazer, a young naturalist, (who has been curator in the Zoological Society in London,) will examine, collect, and preserve specimens from a region unexplored by any adept in his department.

A practical gardener and seedsman is employed, who goes entrusted with the most useful seeds and plants, and is instructed to explain their uses, and teach the natives the modes of cultivation.

A draughtsman also accompanies the expedition to furnish sketches of various objects, and of the scenery and features of the country.

In the arrangements thus made for the advantage of science, the Civilization Society incurs an expense very considerably exceeding £1,000.*

The committee have also aided by Mr. D'Avezac of Paris, and two Ashantee princes who have been receiving education at the expense of the British Government in England,) and Mr. De Graft, a native Fanti, prepared a printed vocabulary of six African languages, spoken in the countries bordering on the Niger, and also forwarded to Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle for translation, a series of medical inquiries prepared by Dr. M'William.

The eyes of the friends of science in England have been directed from many points towards this expedition, and counsel and assistance cheerfully granted by learned men and societies in the preparation of instruments and the suggestion of modes for their most accurate and convenient use. The *Royal Society* undertook to superintend the construction of magnetic instruments and furnished instructions for observing the magnetic influences in Africa.

The medical gentlemen of the expedition take with them an ample supply of the vaccine matter, (a large portion carefully put up by Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury, who has acquired reputation by his experiments, showing the identity of small pox and cow pox,) and no pains will be spared in making known at every place in Africa which may be visited, the mode of disarming one of the most fatal diseases of its destructive power.

By a careful analysis by Professor Daniell, of King's College, London,

*About \$5,000.

and other chemists, of the water brought from many different parts of the African coast, and from the mouths of African rivers, it is ascertained that several of them contain a very extraordinary quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, (at Cape Lopez of 11.69 cubic inches to the gallon, and of Grand Bonny of 14 cubic inches per gallon,) and it is not doubted, that to the deleterious qualities of this gas, much of the disease of those regions is to be attributed. Professor Daniell has shown, by experiment, that the origin of this gas is traceable to the reaction of vegetable matter upon the sulphate of soda in sea water, and has suggested a simple mode of generating chlorine, which by decomposing this gas destroys its powers to injure.*

* "KING'S COLLEGE, 5th February, 1841.

"MY DEAR SIR: As any confirmation of my idea, that the unhealthiness of the African coast is dependent, in a great degree, upon the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, is calculated to give confidence to those who are about to start upon the expedition to the Niger, from the certainty of the means of counteraction within our power, I hasten to communicate to you the result of an experiment which certainly determines the origin of that deleterious gas to be the reaction of vegetable matter upon the sulphate of soda in sea water.

"On the 2d of November last I placed a quantity of newly fallen leaves in three glass jars capable of holding about one and a half gallons of water.

"No. 1. Upon the first I poured about a gallon of new river water.

"No. 2. Upon the second I poured about the same quantity of the same water, in which three ounces of common salt had been dissolved.

"No. 3. Upon the third, the same quantity of water in which three ounces of crystallized sulphate of soda had been dissolved.

"The three jars were then placed in a chamber, the temperature of which varied from about 74° to 110°, and the water was filled up from time to time, as it evaporated, and the mixture well stirred.

"Upon examining them yesterday, the following was found to be the state of the jars:

"No. 1 had a very disagreeable odour, but produced no change whatever upon paper soaked in acetate of lead.

"No. 2 was perfectly sweet, and possessed, indeed, a rather agreeable odour. It produced no effect, of course, upon the test paper.

"No. 3 had a most insupportable sickening odour, much worse than that of pure sulphuretted hydrogen, and instantly blackened paper soaked in acetate of lead, throwing down sulphuret of lead with a metallic lustre.

"If you, or any of your friends, would like to see the experiment in its present stage, it would give me the greatest pleasure to show it.

"Now, for all this, chlorine fumigation is the certain remedy, and I have taken the liberty of sending you herewith some memoranda for conducting the process, with the earnest hope that they may be useful to the expedition. "I remain, &c.,

"J. F. DANIELL.

"CAPT. WASHINGTON, R. N.

"MEMORANDA FOR FUMIGATION BY CHLORINE.

"One part, by weight, of common salt, and one part of the black oxide of manganese are to be acted upon by two parts of oil of vitriol, previously mixed with one part, by weight, of water, (nine measures of acid, ten of water,) and left till cold. Such a mixture will immediately begin to evolve chlorine at a temperature of 60°, and continue to do so for four days in a gradual manner, without the application of any extraneous heat.

"The vessels in which the mixture is made may be flat pans of any common earthenware.

"Three and a half pounds of the mixed salt and manganese, with four and a half pounds of the mixed acid and water, are calculated to yield five and a half cubic feet of chlorine.

"In suspected situations it would be desirable to have one or two charges of three and a half pounds of the salt and manganese placed on the windward side of the deck, to be

While it is supposed this gas may extend along the African coast 1,000 miles, (covering some 40,000 square miles,) and some thirty or forty miles up the rivers, it is probably not found far in the interior. The expedition will make experiments at all points to ascertain the composition of the waters, and how far diseases may be caused by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the water of the ocean.

The Rev. T. O. Muller, who has resided in Egypt and is familiar with the Arabic language, and in every respect well qualified for his station, is chaplain to the expedition.

Two young Ashantees, of high rank in their own country, William Quantamissah and Jolin Ansah, who have been educated at the expense of the English Government, and visited many of the manufactories, mines, cities, and universities of the kingdom, return home in this expedition, much impressed, and benefited by civilization and Christianity. They were some years since given up to the English as hostages by the king of Ashantee, (one of them being his son,) and Her Majesty's Government has afforded them the best advantages for improvement, in the hope that through them the arts of civilized life and the blessings of the true religion might be imparted to the most powerful nation of Western Africa.* In a tour through England, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, they received the kindest attentions, "and I can only say," observes the gentleman, "that the goodness and hospitality were universal; and if ever my country appeared honorable in my eyes, it has been in witnessing the reception of these two young persons, the sons of a long oppressed race." They visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, who after conversing with them in the most obliging manner, gave them each a prayer book and his blessing. The Queen, dressed in her robes of state, and accompanied by Prince Albert, admitted them to her presence, and recommended them "to endeavor to teach their people." They appeared fond of the scriptures, devout at worship in the family and at church, were amiable in temper, and grateful for benefits. They requested thanks to be presented in their name to the Government and to Sir T. F. Buxton, their constant friend, and shed tears at the thought of their departure. "It was my wish," says Mr. Pyne, "to lead them to contemplate Christ as their pattern, and to accustom themselves to ask 'how would my Saviour have acted had he

renewed on every fifth day. It is, however, impossible to give directions for the exact quantity, the object being to preserve an atmosphere smelling of chlorine, but not sufficient to produce any irritation of the lungs or coughing.

"Between the decks this kind of fumigation would be too strong; but pans containing chloride of lime and water would be sufficient protection. The solution, however, should be frequently renewed.

"A charge of chlorine mixture would be very advantageously placed in the hold, if it were to be found not to produce any serious annoyances. It should also be remembered that there is nothing injurious in the odour of chlorine, provided it be not in such excess as to produce coughing.

"J. F. DANIELL.

"KING'S COLLEGE, 5th February, 1841."

* It is quite probable that motives less praiseworthy, may also have had an influence with the Government in this matter; I mean of a commercial nature. While these princes (as they were termed,) were conducted to the great works of England and made acquainted with her wealth and power, I was informed that they were not permitted to visit the continent.

been in like circumstances to mine?' This, I conceive, next to the trust in the atonement, and to pray for divine guidance, will be their best rule of life."*

When we consider that the Ashantee country is supposed to contain a population of at least one million, deluged by most cruel superstitions, and crushed by an absolute and remorseless despotism; that the blood of human victims is poured out in the streets of Coomassie, (the capital,) and their bodies cast aside in the highway and thickets, to be devoured by wild beasts; it is impossible that we should not rejoice in the Christian education of these youths, and that they seem disposed to make known to their countrymen that truth which is mighty to rebuke the crimes and subdue the ferocity of wild and savage men.†

Thousands visited these steamers while lying in the Thames, near London; and from a personal examination of the *Albert*, the writer can testify to the extreme care and skill exhibited in the entire structure, furniture, and arrangements of this vessel. A very handsome and valuable library (including the best works on Africa,) adorned the commodious and beautiful apartment of the commander.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, inspected these vessels, it being the first visit paid by him to any of Her Majesty's ships in commission, and evinced the deepest concern for the health of the officers, and for the success of their exertions. On taking the chair at the first meeting of the Society in Exeter Hall, a few months before, he had declared that he had been induced to preside on the occasion from a conviction of the paramount importance of the institution to the great interests of humanity and justice. A few days after the visit of Prince Albert to these ships, Captains Trotter, William Allen, and Bird Allen, received each a highly finished chronometer, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, to ———, of Her

* While these two young men were on their last visit to Sir T. Dyke Acland, at Kilmington, Devon, this gentleman took them into his park, and, causing them to plant a tree each, on a spot where two trees had died, said: "Observe what you have done, you have planted two living trees in the place of two dead ones. Let these trees be an emblem to you, as they will be a memorial to us. See that in returning, as you so soon will do, to your country, you root up the dead tree of superstition and slavery and plant in its stead the TREE OF LIFE."

† "THE ASHANTEES AT OXFORD.—Amongst the numerous visitors to our University during the present month, have been Prince William Quamtamissah, and Prince John Ansaah, of Ashantee, under the guidance of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, M. A.—They stayed at the Angel Hotel nearly a week, during which time they were most hospitably received by the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar of the University, and the heads of the colleges; and by many of whom they were entertained after visiting their respective colleges. Both expressed themselves extremely gratified by the attention shown them; and pleased with the grandeur of the different buildings. The princes are cousins, and nephews of the present sovereign, and one of them the son of the late King, at whose funeral (said to be the grandest that has ever taken place,) no less than three thousand persons were immolated, including his wives and many of the nobility. This barbarous custom arises from the superstitious belief that it will be necessary for their Sovereigns to be attended by similar retinues when they appear before the Great Spirit, as when they walked on earth. The princes were hostages for ten years at Cape Coast, for the preservation of peace between their country and our Government. They have since been baptized and become Christians, and have prayers regularly every morning and evening, with their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Pyne."—*Oxford Herald*.

Majesty's steamer ———, on his departure with the expedition to the Niger, for the abolition of the slave trade.—March 23, 1841."

'The sympathies of British Christians have been generally excited, and their fervent prayers offered in behalf of this expedition. Those who compose it have manifested a becoming reverence for the Great Author of their lives and hopes, and sense of dependence upon his Providence.—Two discourses are on our table, preached on board the *Albert*, just before her departure; the first by the chaplain, Mr. Muller, and the last by the Rev. C. F. Childe, M. A., Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington. The words in which Mr. Childe concludes, have a solemnity and pathos well suited to the occasion.

"Go forth, brethren in the name and strength of the Lord, and success must be yours. The manner or the time of its manifestations we may not determine. The process may be painful. You may not live to reap the fruit of your labor, but you shall not labor in vain. God calls you to the enterprise; your Sovereign's auspices invite you; your country's sympathies attend you; the prayers of Christendom follow you; and though it be but little that the 'least of all saints' can proffer, I do earnestly and affectionately implore the God of Britain and your God, to be with you; to be your sun and shield; to give you grace and glory, so that to live, should you live, may be Christ, and to die, when you die, may be gain."

The *Soudan* sailed from Plymouth on the 19th of April; the *Albert* and *Wilberforce* on the 12th of May. They touched at Liberia on the 9th of July, the writer having had the pleasure of giving letters of introduction to Captain Trotter, to the Governor of that Colony. At Cape Coast Castle, the steamers were to be replenished with coals from a store ship, and make arrangements for the ascent of the Niger. It is proposed that the expedition make its first stop at Ibu, one hundred and twenty miles from the sea; thence, with little delay, proceed to the first hills at the apex of the Delta, about forty miles above; thence to Attah, sixty miles; thence to the mouth of the Chadda, two hundred and seventy miles from the ocean, where efforts will be made to negotiate treaties, and convince the natives of the benevolent objects of the expedition. The upper parts of the Quorra, and also the Chadda, may thence be explored. Some parties, it is thought, might reach lake Chad, on the east, or Tumbuktu to the north-west, thus connecting the exploratory journeys of Denham, Clapperton, and Laing, with points to be correctly laid down by this expedition, "which is supplied with twelve of the best chronometers, and with the necessary instruments for a complete geographical survey of the rivers and countries which may be explored. The committee, contemplating such a possible opportunity, has placed £1,000 at the disposal of the commander of the expedition, to be used either in some benevolent plans for the Africans, or in endeavoring to gain a more intimate knowledge of the interior of the country. Such journeys as we have alluded to, would not be barely geographical researches, but the traveller would be instructed to carry out to the fullest extent the benevolent objects of the mission, and to procure every information that would, at a future time, enable us the more effectually to become 'The Friend of Africa.'"*—Mission to England.*

* "Friend of Africa," published by the African Civilization Society, and to which I am much indebted.

NOTE.—Although we see by the latest from Liberia, that this expedition has suffered much, yet we entertain strong hopes of extensive and enduring benefits to Africa from its operations. There is nothing very definite in regard to its purposes, in the account from Liberia. No reasonable man ever expected this expedition to effect its objects without loss of life. The following, which we take from the Boston Recorder, and which has appeared, we believe, in the Journal of Commerce, certainly leaves us grounds for hope in regard to this movement. 'Africa's Luminary' says the Wilberforce has gone to the Island of Ascension, and that the Soudan was at anchor off the river, near the Albert, being still on the Niger:

"It appears that of the entire number of whites, one-eighth have perished by the African fever; of the officers one-seventeenth, and of the men, about one-sixth. The scientific men attached to the expedition have suffered very slightly. Rev. Messrs. Muller and Schoen not at all. Several medical men in England have volunteered to supply the place of the two who died. The loss is certainly much less than that of former expeditions. Park's whole retinue was destroyed. Captain Tuckey, in 1816, died, with nearly one half of his officers and crew, and all the scientific men, with a single exception. Captain Owens lost nearly two-thirds; and Laird, by the time he had arrived at the Confluence, had buried half his white crew, and more than half his officers.

"Treaties have been concluded with two African princes, for the entire abolition of the slave trade, and of human sacrifices. A tract of ground, 16 miles in length, and 6 in width, dry and elevated, and including a hill of 1200 feet in height, has been purchased, and the model farm put in active operation. The country is represented as fully open for missionary or other enterprise, and the natives perfectly peaceable and friendly. One of the steamers may descend for the winter. This spring, all are expected to pursue their voyage up the river."

Since this was in type accounts unfavorable from this expedition are received. We look anxiously for particulars from true sources.

DONATIONS FROM NATIVE CHILDREN OF A MISSIONARY SCHOOL IN INDIA.

THE Rev. J. B. Pinney has received a donation for the American Colonization Society from Mrs. Graves, in India, who states that it is given by a society of native children at school, and to aid in giving freedom to some slave. It is the product of their industry after school hours. "May the Lord," says Mrs. Graves, "smile upon this our first attempt, and may some poor soul be set free from the thralldom of sin as well as be released from the bondage to man."

"Please pay \$12 to the Colonization Society, as a donation from the pupils in Mrs. Graves's School."

THE LIGHT DAWNING.

WE have before us copies of two tracts printed by the press of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Cape Palmas, *four years* ago (and doubtless many have since been issued) in the Grebo language, one the "Gospel of St. Matthew," the other "the story of Joseph," and they speak to us of a new day for Africa, when her children shall stand forth, clad in the garments of civilization, delivered from the horrors of the slave trade, elevated by the hopes and spirit of Christianity, and worshipping in pure temples of its Divine Author. Distant, far distant be the day, when the harmony, which has in the main, existed between the Colonists, and the Missions stationed within their limits or vicinity, shall be disturbed. Mutually co-operating, they may strengthen each other, and advance their great common object, the cause of civilization and Christianity in Africa.

MISSIONARIES TO SLAVES.

THE Boston Recorder publishes statements of the growing interest in Louisiana and Mississippi in favor of the religious instruction of slaves and an increasing desire among the planters to do more, much more than they have yet done for their spiritual good. In some cases a single planter is willing to be at the whole expense of supporting a missionary to his slaves, and in many cases a few plantations are disposed to unite for the support of such a missionary for the common benefit of their people. There is open to faithful ministers of the Gospel, the widest field for usefulness. They will be well supported. Where, asks the Recorder, are the men willing to give themselves to the work?

INTELLIGENCE.

From African papers of November and December, 1841.

THE Liberia Herald of November, states that the British bark Niger, Capt. James Lord Merrill, of Bristol, was wrecked on the bar, near Monrovia, on the 28th October. The first mate and two sailors were drowned. The cargo was mostly saved, yet damaged.

There has been more Palm oil made on this part of the coast, during the last year, than in any since the settlement of the Colony.

At the last session of the Quarterly Court, there was but one case on the docket, and that a suit for petty debt.

Says the Herald:—"The indefatigable Lieut. Seagram, of H. B. M's. brig Termagant, has had a brush at the newly established slave factors, at New Cesters. He and his noble coadjutors in the heaven-born work of des-

trying the slave trade, seem determined to make sure work on this part of the coast. We regret to say the gallant Lieutenant narrowly escaped being drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on Trade Town bar. One or two seamen were lost."

We regret to observe, that the very able editor of the Herald speaks of his paper as but indifferently sustained. The numbers due at this office, have not, for some months, been received.

Africa's Luminary of November, states that by the arrival of the Emma, Capt. Aughterson, from the leeward coast, intelligence up to the 2d of October has been received of the peaceable and somewhat prosperous state of the Colony at Cape Palmas. A letter dated the 30th of September, from a missionary (who has returned from a visit to most of the English and Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast,) and spent a good deal of time, as he observes "very pleasantly, and I trust profitably," with the Wesleyan Missionaries on that part of the coast, states that they have been afflicted by sickness, and the death of many of their beloved laborers, but have in other respects, been much favored.

"They have commodious chapels at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and I believe at Accra; all of which are numerously attended on the Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Freeman, (the superintendent of the mission) and one of his associates, are probably on their way to Coomassie, for the purpose of establishing a mission in the heart of that bloody kingdom."

The Monrovia Sunday School of the M. E. Church, held its first anniversary in the M. E. Chapel of that town, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th of November. More than four hours (says the Luminary) were taken up in the anniversary exercises, and all who witnessed them expressed great satisfaction, and no little astonishment, that such young heads should carry all they knew.

The officers of this school, are a superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, and fourteen male and female teachers.

The average attendance throughout the year has been 100 pupils.

SLAVE TRADE.—The slave brig Gabriella, manned with sixty men, and having three large guns, one a twelve feet three inch gun, besides small arms, has been captured by H. B. M. brig Acorn, commander Adams. Two other slave vessels have been recently condemned at Sierra Leone. Lieut. Watson, commander of H. B. M. brig Waterwitch, is stated to have captured sixteen slave vessels, and liberated 2300 slaves in the short space of two years.

An epidemic disease has prevailed at Cape Palmas, and to some distance north and south along the coast, carrying off a number of persons among the Colonists and natives.

Renewed efforts were made to introduce horses at Liberia ; three had been brought from Sierra Leone, and it was hoped they would not die, as all those previously imported had done.

A cutter of 35 tons was to be launched at Monrovia on the 29th of November.

DEATH OF DR. WILSON.—In our last, says the Luminary, we stated that a report had reached us of the death of Dr. Wilson, missionary at Palmas, from the A. B. C. F. Missions. It has since been confirmed. Dr. Wilson died of dysentery, after three days illness, at Rocktown near Cape Palmas, on the 13th of November.

Dr. Wilson was a devoted missionary. He formerly occupied a station at Port Natal, in Caffraria, on the south eastern side of Africa. At that place he suffered the loss of his first wife ; and being away from all who could either assist or sympathize in his afflictions, he was obliged to make her coffin, dig the grave, and bury his dear companion with his own hands. He then returned to the United States, married a second time, and came to this part of Africa in September, 1839, where he labored faithfully to the time of his death.

Mrs. Wilson, the doctor's relict, is residing on the premises of the B. C. F. M., at Cape Palmas, with the Rev. John L. Wilson, superintendent of that Board's operations in Western Africa. We understand Mrs. Dr. W. intends remaining in Africa. We sympathize sincerely with her on this recent bereavement.

The ship *Saluda*, Captain Schute, 53 days from Norfolk, arrived at Monrovia on the 17th inst.

Three days out from Norfolk, Mr. William Savage, of that place, and passenger in the *Saluda*, died of a chronic complaint. Mr. Savage was about 26 years of age, and formerly from near Savannah. He emigrated to Liberia in 1840.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *American Colonization Society*, from 16th January, to 25th February, 1842.

MAINE.

<i>Bath</i> , Colonization Society, per Hon. B. Randall,	-	-	116 00	116 00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Claremont</i> , Jesse French, Ex'r of B. F. Dorr, pr. N. Whittlesey,	100 00	
Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker.		
<i>Nashua</i> , F. Munroe, J. M. Hunt each \$1, J. Combie 50cts.,	2 50	
<i>Concord</i> , Rev. D. Southerland \$3, Mrs. M. Pecker 31cts.,	3 31	
<i>Franklin</i> , Esq. Noyes,	2 00	
<i>Plymouth</i> , W. N. Green \$2.50, Mrs. Bradlee \$2, Dr. R. Burns, M.		
Russell, A. Thurston each \$1,	7 50	
<i>Compton</i> , Doctor Kimball 1.50, S. Morse \$1, E. Cook 50cts.	3 00	
<i>Holderness</i> , O. Smith 50 cts.,	50	118 81

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker, Agent.

<i>West Newbury</i> , Mrs. E. Hills \$3, Widow Newell \$1, Capt. Keath,		
Thomas Merwin each 50cts. Mr. Hosum 25cts.,	-	5 25
<i>Newbury</i> , Samuel Noyes,	-	1 50
<i>Lowell</i> , Wm. Davidson,	-	1 00

By Rev. Reuben Porter.

<i>Andover</i> , Congregation of Rev. S. C. Jackson, in part to constitute him		
a L. M.,	-	16 74
<i>Dorford</i> , in part to constitute Rev. P. Eaton, a L. M., from a friend		
and his congregation,	-	8 56
<i>Cambridge</i> , Rev. Henry Ware, D. D.	-	2 50
		35 55

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Bristol</i> , Levi De Wolf,	-	5 00
		5 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>New London</i> , Jona. Coit on account of his subscription of \$1,000	200 00	
<i>Middletown</i> , Mrs. Eliza A Ward, 3d instalment, on account of subscription, per H. D. A. Ward,	100 00	300 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Newark</i> , State Colonization Society, per Hon. W. Halsey,	-	250 00
<i>Salem</i> , Calvin Belden, per Hon. J. T. Yorke,	-	5 00
		255 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Richmond</i> , B. Brand, Treas.	-	5 00
<i>Fauquier Co.</i> , James Blackwell, per Rev. J. S. Collins,	-	5 00
		10 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Athens</i> , C. F. McCay, annual subscription of Dr. Church	-	5 00
Do his own annual subscription,	-	5 00
		10 00

LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> , R. H. Canfield, per J. Etter,	-	1 00
		1 00

TENNESSEE.

<i>Knoxville</i> R. B. McMullen,	-	10 00
		10 00

KENTUCKY.

<i>Danville</i> , Ladies Colonization Society, per J. A. Jacobs,	-	100 00
		100 00

OHIO.

<i>Congress Township</i> , Rev. Mr. Bears' Congregation,	-	6 05
<i>Ross Co.</i> , Abner Wesson, for Liberty Colonization Society,	-	7 75
Do his own contribution,	-	17 25
<i>Urbana</i> , Female Colonization Society, per Abbe B. James,	-	141 00

Collections by Rev. W. Wallace.

<i>Martinsburg</i> , J. Elliott \$3, Rev. M. Hervey \$1, other friends \$11 91	15 91	
<i>Mt Vernon</i> , T. W. Rogers \$5, others \$13 50,	-	18 50
<i>Lexington</i> , Cash,	-	1 00
<i>Moorsfield</i> , Dr. Teigarden \$2, Rev. J. Johnston, Rev. A. M. Cowan		
each \$1, others \$25 55,	-	29 55
<i>Ashland</i> , Rev. R. Fulton \$3, others \$21 50,	-	24 50
<i>Bucyrers</i> , Cash,	-	15 50
<i>Frederick</i> , do	-	2 00
<i>Granville</i> , do	-	22 12
<i>Keene</i> , Rev. Mr. Low,	-	2 00
<i>Buffalo</i> , Cash,	-	8 50

Collections, by S. P. M. Hastings.

<i>Painesville</i> , Geo. Mygalt \$2, W. L. Perkins, D. Kerr, J. A. Tracey,		
and Judge Hitchcock each \$1.	-	6 00
<i>Chardon</i> , B. B. Woodbury, A. Phelps each \$1, D. D. Aiken, H.		
Canfield each 50c.	-	3 00
<i>Hudson</i> , H. Baldwin, in part to constitute himself a L. M. \$10, Rev.		
C. Pitkin, Prof. H. N. Day, each \$5, Dr. Town, Prof. L. R. Hikok,		

Prof. S. St. John, each \$2, Mrs. Grosvener, Rev. D. C. Blood, Mrs. H. Coe, Hon. V. R. Humphrey, Prof. E. P. Barrows, each \$1, J. F. Smith \$3, A. A. Brewster \$3 50, J. Clark 50cts.	38 00	
<i>Cuyahoga Falls</i> , Joseph S. Holloway,	1 00	
<i>Talmadge</i> , A. Ashby, A. Seward, W. H. Ostrone, each \$3, C. Sackett, Miss S. A. Scarborough, each \$2, A. Whittlesey, M. Camp, Miss W. Preston, D. Fellows, J. Fenn, G. Woolcot, E. T. Chapman, H. S. Carter, M. Stone, W. Hine, S. M. Combs, Dr. A. Wright, G. Griswold, Dr. A. C. Wright, J. Randall, each \$1, D. Layton 25c.	28 25	
<i>Canton</i> , H. Stidger, F. A. Schneider each \$5, J. Layton, G. Duvolt, J. Harter each \$2, L. Fogle, J. A. Starkweather each \$3, J. Black \$1, cash \$1.	24 00	
<i>Massillon</i> , D. Jarvis,	5 00	
<i>Fulton</i> , Harris and Elliott \$1 25, Rev. J. Denton, J. Robinson, J. Black, A. Porter, E. M. Chamberlain, S. Dolbear, G. Honseley, each \$1.	8 25	
<i>Hanover</i> , G. Sloan, J. Robertson, each \$5, M. Armstrong \$2, S. K. Armstrong \$1,	13 00	
<i>Ashtabula</i> , Miss H. C. Sawtell, (5 years old)	12	433 25
Total Contributions	\$1399 61	

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lowell</i> , J. Aiken, B. F. French, S. Ames, J. Abbott, H. Bartlett, W. Davidson, G. H. Carlton, J. Rollins, J. G. Carney, H. Wright, H. G. F. Corliss, each \$1 50 for 1842,	16 50	
<i>Ashby</i> .—Rev. C. W. Wood, A. Taylor, Rev. R. Bates, B. Allen: <i>Townsend</i> , L. Warren, C. Power, N. Adams, each \$1 50 for 1842, S. Adams, \$2, to May 1843,	12 50	
<i>Groton</i> , Dr. A. H. Wilder, G. Farnsworth; <i>Westford</i> , J. Abbot, A. Heywood; <i>Forge Village</i> , A. Prescott; <i>Littleton</i> , Rev. W. H. White; <i>Bedford</i> , R. Bacon, J. Bacon, J. Munroe; <i>Lexington</i> , J. Mulliken, L. Turner; <i>Newton Upper Falls</i> , O. Pettee; <i>Brighton</i> , Dr. H. Eldridge, L. Baldwin, J. B. Mason, J. Field; <i>Brookline</i> , Dea. Thomas Griggs; <i>Fitchburg</i> , A. Farwell, D. Bou-telle each \$1 50 for 1842,	28 50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Nashua</i> , Z. Gay, T. W. Gillis, N. Kendall, J. Crombie, S. Kendrick, J. Kittridge, M. Eldrige; <i>Manchester</i> , G. W. Tilden, D. Gillis, A. Warren, E. Burke, W. G. Means, F. Town; <i>Burnham</i> , J. Appleton; <i>Peterboro</i> , J. Walker, Upton and Merrian; <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , S. Kendall each \$1 50, for 1842,	25 50	
VERMONT.— <i>Brattleboro</i> , S. Elliott for 1841,	2 00	
NEW YORK.— <i>Albany</i> , A. McIntyre, E. P. Prentice, Ananias Platt each \$2,	6 00	
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Salem</i> , S. Copner to 1843,	5 50	
MARYLAND.— <i>Reisterstown</i> , F. Anderson for '41 and '42	4 00	
VIRGINIA.— <i>Prince Edward</i> , E. Balentine, balance for '42 \$1; <i>Port Conway</i> , A. Fitzhugh for '40, and '41, \$4; <i>Liberia</i> , W. J. Weir, to May '43, \$2, <i>Walkers</i> , J. McDermond in full \$3; <i>Lexington</i> , W. L. Alexander \$2,	11 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charlotte</i> , J. M. Caldwell for '41	2 00	
OHIO.— <i>Savannah</i> , J. Gibson, to '43 \$2, <i>Ashland</i> , W. Johnston, and S. Andrews; <i>Bucyrus</i> , J. Anderson, J. Pettit; <i>Mt. Vernon</i> , A. Scott, each \$1 50 for '42,	9 50	
MISSOURI.— <i>St. Charles</i> , P. A. Stocklage,	8 00	
LOUISIANA.— <i>St. Francisville</i> , J. L. Montgomery, to Sept '42, \$5; <i>New Orleans</i> , Hon. H. A. Bullard for '40 and '41, \$4, T. A. Clark, J. B. Walton, each \$3 for 18 months, R. H. Canfield, S. J. Peters, J. S. Walton, each \$4, for '40 and '41; A. Fisk, S. Franklin, L. T. Caire, each \$5 50 '40, '41, and '42; J. G. Walton, D. T. Walden each \$2, for '41; J. Tauro for '41, \$2, G. Goodale for '41 and '42, \$4, L. T. Mallein to July '42, \$5,	53 50	
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Vicksburg</i> , S. Gavin for '41 and '42	8 00	

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